

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday, May 21, 6 p.m.
I have already mentioned that the King of Bavaria was said to have undertaken, either at the instance of

AUSTRIA. VIENNA, May 18.
The new Danish Government has expressed its intention to act agreeably to the wishes of Austria.

On the 16th, their Majesties gave audience to two envoys from the Emperor of Servia to congratulate them on their marriage, and at a later hour they were visited by the sereno Pasha of Belgrade, who was the bearer of the compliments and good wishes of the Sultan. The next day, about noon, and some of the members of the Imperial court, accompanied by the Banat, dined with their Majesties. On Saturday, the 23rd instant, the British Minister at this court will give a grand dinner, in honour of Queen Victoria, to which all the members of the Imperial Court, the *Volksgewand*, the organ of the Jesuits, announces that a regular university is to be established at Innsbruck. Formerly only law was taught at the University of Innsbruck, but now the Greek, but professors of medicine and theology have recently been appointed. All the teachers of theology belong to the order founded by Ignacius Loyola. The Protestant churches of Vienna are endeavouring to introduce "catechism" as a compulsory study.

broken up the Conservative party. He threw the blame of the events of 1854 upon those Governments whose misconduct had led to them, and he vindicated

thoroughly mismanaged the affairs of the country, and by their duplicity in the negotiations at the League of Nations Conference, that for a time all opposition to Redshock was cast in the shade. But six months is a long time for the diplomatic for a Minister to renege upon; and the difficulties of the situation are great, even when his power is rendered absolute by the unlimited support that he must find in a number of his plans, and thus give arms to his enemies against him. A number of reforms and improvements to carry out the administration of the empire was to be remodelled, one province, Rhodovanghar or Broussa, being selected as a small scale of the new principles of government. It was to be determined by a special commission. The country had long prospered, but many useful innovations are held in this country as respects for, as the opinion

The nomination of a representative (by the Sardi-

means for detection at defiance. When deposited were lodged he granted a receipt in the name of the bank in the ordinary way, but applied the funds to his private use, and the bank did not appear in the books of the bank, detection by checks was impossible. He must, however, have retained a private memorandum of these deposit receipts, so as to arrange for the payment of the interest on the deposits. The man who was the subject of this exposure Mr. Salmon was a man of high consideration in the district, took a prominent part in every public movement, and lived conspicuously. He was the owner of a large estate, and a member of several Banks, and having been connected with the establishment of the Bank of England, and the Bank of America, during a period of forty years. This event is likely to lead to a keen scrutiny into the branches of the condition of the Bank of England generally, which, in the spirit of competition, have been placed far too thickly.

The prisoner was remanded until Monday, and admitted to bail, which persons were in waiting to give. On Friday following, Beaver was again brought before the Bench by Detective Scarlett, who had apprehended him on a warrant issued at the instance of Mr. Wilson.

of the Queen and suite, will be discharged by Majesty's own servants. There is no truth in rumour which has gained currency that the Queen and Prince Albert will visit the Duke and Duchess Sutherland at Trentham, the ducal seat, in Staffordshire.

L A W.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

The prisoner was remanded until Monday, and admitted to bail, which persons were in waiting to give. On Friday following, Beaver was again brought before the Bench by Detective Scarlett, who had apprehended him on a warrant issued at the instance of Mr. Wilson.

TUESDAY.
Rumor the Chief Commissioner of Inland Revenue

Search by Detective Scarlett, who had apprehended him on a warrant issued at the instance of Mr. Wilson.

TUESDAY.

him on a warrant issued at the instance of Mr. Wilson:

on warrant, having neglected to appear to a summons for having deserted and neglected to maintain his wife.

denied having received such payments; in a subsequent conversation with the writer, he

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[The foregoing took place on the 4th instant]

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<http://nla.gov.au>

irty or forty men engaged. It appeared
list of the thirty or forty persons

[illegible]



SALES BY AUCTION.

Draperies, Slops, Guns, Jewellery, Watches, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

A large assortment of drapery and cloths, consisting of—

- Fancy shawls, and delicate dresses
- Cashmere shawls, corded petticoats
- Woolen shawls, &c.
- Doekin shooting coats, black frock coats
- Molekin and cloth trousers
- Black satin vests, boys' jackets, &c.
- Single barrel gun
- Gold and silver watches
- Jewellery, &c.

Terms, cash.—No reserve.

To Grocers, Shippers, Country Storekeepers, &c., &c.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock.

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Prime Colonial-cured Beef.

To Shippers, Provision Dealers, Storekeepers, Captains of Ships, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell-streets, THIS DAY, 19th August, at 11 o'clock.

2000 pieces prime colonial-cured beef.

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Cleveland Draught Stallion.

To Shippers, Provision Dealers, Storekeepers, Captains of Ships, &c.

BURT AND CO. are instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

A large powerful Cleveland draught stallion, 3 years old, 16 hands high, has great bone and power, with capital action; has been worked a new time in harness, and is a very desirable horse for a general class of market.

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Damaged Boots and Shoes.

On account of whom it may concern.

FRITH AND PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

124 pairs women's cloth boots, patent goshed.

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Invokes of Toilette Glasses.

On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 262, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

2 cases toilette glasses, as under—

18 ivory frames, British plate, 14 x 10

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Supplement to the Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1857.

ARRIVAL

THE JUNE MAIL.

News to 17th June.

The *Emu* steamship from Liverpool, via the Cape, arrived at Sydney Heads at 10 o'clock last night. She is commanded by Captain Thomas Smith. Our despatches were politely handed by the Purser to the Shipping Reporter the moment he stepped on board.

The *Emu* belongs to the Cunard line, but is under charter to the Australian and European Steam Company, and is come out to replace the *Onida*.

The news is not important, but for particulars we must, for want of time and space, refer to the letter of our City Correspondent, and the extracts which are given below.

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Monday, 1st June, 1857.
The Neuchâtel question may now be looked upon as a thing of the past. The King of Prussia has given way, and accepted the terms of the treaty drawn up by the allies. The treaty was signed on Tuesday last, at Paris, at a meeting of the Conference. The ratification takes place within twenty-one days, when the text of the treaty will be published.

In Spain there are at times seen an indication of a revolutionary movement; but the Government has been able to suppress hitherto every effort to upset the present order of things. In the Senate a most strange and indecorous scene has been enacted. The great movers of the various revolutions of late years have been squabbling about the different parts they each took, and stigmatising that of every one but themselves. It has ended outwardly without any special results; but heartburnings must have been awakened, the fruit of which we shall see some time hence. The names of Narvaez, O'Donnell, and Espartero, amongst others, have figured largely in the storm of words. The President of the Council urgently exhorted political parties to forget their mutual hatreds, and be united, a thing which is perhaps as difficult as religious union.

A treaty of commerce between France and Russia will be signed this month.

There is nothing stirring of any political importance in Portugal, Austria, Prussia, Poland, Hungary, or Italy, where matters are quiet.

Austria and Saxony are evidently about to make up their differences.

The East India Company, in virtue of a treaty with the chiefs of Berbera, have taken possession of the Island of Perim, at the entrance of the Red Sea, and in the middle of the Strait of Babelmandel. The island was occupied on the 14th February. This is an important matter, as it gives great command to our future overland intercourse with India.

The treaty of peace between Persia and England was ratified at Tehran, on the 14th April, and forwarded to Bagdad on the 17th. Sir James Outram was informed of the condition of the treaty, on the 6th April, when military operations were immediately suspended.

Advices from the Cape show that the Frontier troubles are by no means settled, by Sir George Grey, the Governor, had taken immediate and efficient measures to check the encroachments of the Kaffirs.

The Overland Mail from India and China reports the position of affairs at Canton as having undergone no change. In India the ringleaders of the late disturbances in the Native Infantry had been hanged.

Her Majesty has conferred the honour of a baronet of the United Kingdom on Sir James-George Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, knight, and to his heirs.

The Dutch Government is about to send a man of war into the China Seas.

Formal official notice has been given, both here and in Prussia, of the betrothal of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William, of Prussia, and Parliament has granted £100,000 an annuity of £8000 per annum and a dowry of £40,000 cash.

The Transportation and Penal Servitude Bill has passed through committee.

The Attorney-General has brought forward his bill making fraudulent breaches of trust criminally liable, and he intends to prosecute, if on investigation the law will reach them, the Directors of the Royal British Bank.

In the course of the debate on the Divorce Bill, amendment have passed, protecting the property and earnings of a married woman from her husband or his creditors after a year's desertion, and conferring the privilege of re-marrying only to the innocent or aggrieved party on whose petition the marriage is dissolved.

The Grand Duke Constantine has arrived at a visit to her Majesty at Osborne.

A crowded meeting of the "United Kingdom Alliance," for the "Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic," was held on Tuesday last, at Exeter Hall. The object of the Society is to obtain an enactment prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The chairman was the Hon. Judge Marshall, of Nova Scotia, who observed that his suppression would effect a saving to the country of £75,000,000 per annum in money, in addition to an equal saving of time, whilst the physical strength of the nation would be greatly improved. The grog shops slew 60,000 Englishmen yearly. There were at this day more than 600,000 drunkards, 600,000 starving women, 1,000,000 children growing up in vice and crime, on account of this vile traffic. He gave an interesting record of the progress of the Maine Liquor Law in the United States.

A series of three meetings has been held at the Mansion House, to obtain the insertion of clauses in Sir George Grey's Bill on Penal Servitude, to secure the employment of convicts in reproductive labour. Mr. Charles Pearson urged that convicts should be made to support themselves by working at their own handicraft, and resolutions embodying his views were unanimously adopted, one being the substitution of a proportionate number of hours of labour, instead of fixed periods of imprisonment and transportation.

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London, Saturday, June 6, 1857.

Parliament reassembled on Thursday, after the Whit Sunday holidays. The report of the amendments on the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill was received, after Lord Brougham protesting against the amendment by which a guilty wife, in a suit for a divorce, is prohibited from marrying. Mr. Malins will bring in a bill enabling married women to dispose of their reversionary interests in personal estate.

Mr. P. Stevens, the British Consul at Teheran, has arrived in London with the ratified Anglo-Persian treaty.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived in England on Saturday last, and left on Monday. People have been speculating upon the cause of his visit and its brevity, upon neither of which questions am I able to say anything that a mountain has been made out of a molehill. The Duke came by special invitation of her Majesty, and gave her Majesty the opportunity of personally commanding her personal friendly wishes towards Russia.

Her Majesty will, some time this month, personally present the Victoria Cross to those entitled to the honour. The ceremony will take place in front of the parade of the Horse Guards.

The election of Deputies now convulses France from one end to the other. As usual, Government is exerting itself to the utmost to bring in its own men, and some coercion is manifested.

Some remarkable and significant disturbances have taken place at Belgium. The clergy had brought forward a bill to repeal the laws of Mortmain, in favour of the priests and religious bodies. In other words, conferring upon religious congregations power to inherit bequests of money and lands which are declared to be null and void by the existing law. A storm of violent opposition and animosity was awakened.

The people manifested hostile demonstrations against the Pope's nuncio, the Jesuits, and other religious bodies by shouts of "Down with the Priests," "Down with the convents," "No more laws for the convents." The excitement grew so great and threatening that the King first called out the troops, and then dissolved the Chamber and Senate *sine die*. The bill was afterwards withdrawn at a Cabinet Council.

The Neuchâtel question is settled in toto; the treaty will be ratified, on 9th instant, by Switzerland, after which an amnesty will be declared.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia are about to winter in Germany, to enable the latter to undergo a process of bathing and drink Spas waters. He will at Stuttgart have an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, who will, towards the end of the present month, be near to that place.

The treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Honduras has been ratified. It guarantees the neutrality of the Inter-Oceanic Railway. The convention relating to the Bay of Islands, and to the Mosquito, has not been ratified.

The overland India mail has been telegraphed. Affairs in China remained unaltered. Some important documents relative to the tactics of the Chinese, including the poisoning of the bread at Hongkong, had fallen into the possession of the English.

In India a conspiracy for organising a general rising of the entire native army has been discovered. The 3rd Bengal Cavalry Regiment, at Meerut, was in open mutiny.

The Columbian arrived at St. Petersburg, 28th May, as telegraphed to-day from Marseilles. The mail will be delivered on Monday, or nearly a week behind time.

There have been numerous arrivals of gold ships on this week from Australia, and the remittances reach nearly one million, whilst from the Pacific £800,000 has come to hand.

The Emigration Commissioners will despatch ships to Melbourne between the 4th and 11th July, 16th and 23rd July, and 3rd August, and one to Adelaide at the latter date.

Money keeps in demand at firm rates. The manufacturing trade is dull.

London, Wednesday, June 17, 1857.

There is not much to communicate by this mail, and nothing of paramount importance.

In the House of Lords the chief matter of interest relates to the Matrimonial Causes Bill. As it now stands, it entitles the husband as well as the wife to obtain a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, such divorce to be called judicial separation, in order to distinguish it from divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. The wife and the adulterer are both subjected to appear as defendants in suits of divorce, and power is given to the Court to fine the adulterer in a sum not exceeding £10,000, and to inflict a fine of imprisonment on both the guilty parties. The provision prohibiting divorced persons from marrying again has been rescinded, and liberty is given for the women to marry again after divorce. A motion to prohibit the parties by whom adultery has been committed from marrying, and conferring the privilege of re-marrying only to the innocent or aggrieved party on whose petition the marriage is dissolved.

The Grand Duke Constantine has arrived at a visit to her Majesty at Osborne.

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There is a split between Turkey and Belgium—a suspension of diplomatic relations is likely, but the cause of the disunion is not known.

The ratifications of the Treaty of Peace between England and Persia were exchanged at Bagdad, on the 2nd May, and Mr. Murray, the British Minister, quitted that place on the 17th May for Teheran.

From India we learn that the mutiny amongst the native regiments was assuming a serious character, and the existence of a conspiracy for a general rising of the entire army is stated to have been discovered.

Affairs in China remain in statu quo.

The important announcement that General Walker, of the revolutionary army, has been obliged to surrender has given great satisfaction in England, but it is remarkable that an United States man-of-war should be at hand with word to receive the General and suite.

Exeter Hall has been opened on Sunday evenings for church service, under the patronage of the Bishop of London, Lord Shaftesbury, &c., and has proved highly successful. The working classes are indebted for this to the movement commenced by Mr. Spurgeon at the Surrey Hall. The Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace commenced on Monday, and was a most brilliant success.

One of the largest fairs known in London for some years took place yesterday week at the goods-station of the North Western Railway, at Camden Town. Liverpool, Manchester, and other goods, and local property were destroyed to the amount of £80,000.

A series of out-door services by the clergy of the Church of England, and some of the Dissenting bodies, has commenced in various parts of the country.

The Manchester Fine Arts Exhibition continues a most successful attraction.

Douglas Jerrold, the well-known dramatic humourist and writer, died on Monday, the 8th instant, and has been buried at Northwood Cemetery. Who has not witnessed the representation of either his "Rent Day," "Black-eyed Susan," "Time Works Wonders," &c., or who has not laughed at the Candle Lectures in Punch? To all these works, and many more, is the world indebted to the late Douglas Jerrold.

The Victoria Cross will be distributed by Her Majesty, in person, on the 26th instant, in Hyde Park.

There is no improvement in the state of Monetary affairs here, notwithstanding that during the present and previous three weeks there have been imports of the precious metal from Australia, the Pacific, the United States, &c., of nearly 4½ millions sterling. The demand is active, and the rates firm.

Consols are steady at 93½ to 1. North Western Stock is 104½ to 1.

[Daily News, June 16th, 1857.]

A good deal of misconception seems to prevail as to the effect of the Government Bill for substituting Penal Servitude sentences for sentences of Transportation. It is desirable to clear up this matter, and it may be done in a very few words.

We have annually a very considerable number of criminals, the legal quality of whose offences subjects them, as the law recently stood, and indeed still stands, to the sentence of Transportation beyond seas. We have only one colony—Western Australia—to which we can send persons sentenced to Transportation, and the annual number which this colony can take is very considerably less than the annual number sentenced. True we have two public works prisons beyond the seas—Gibraltar and Bermuda; but these are merely receptacles for convicts while undergoing that portion of their sentence which is passed in duration. Directly the more strictly penal part of their sentence is over—as soon, in fact, as they are emancipated from prison—these men are returned, and in nine cases out of ten return on our hands.

The state of things then is shortly this: the law awards transportation as a punishment in a very large proportion of cases, and, as things stand, it can only be carried out in a very small proportion of cases. For the best of all possible reasons, for reasons which have been discussed at nauseam before, and which we need not now repeat, the Legislature has wisely come to the determination not to found any more Penal colonies—i.e., places of penal detention beyond seas. Western Australia, therefore, is the only place beyond seas available for the purposes of transportation, in the twofold sense—first, of a penal infliction; secondly, of a social remedy. Now, here arises another order of considerations. We have to think, not only of the class of criminals in this country most desirous to rid of, but of the class of criminals that our colony of Western Australia will be best able, without irreparable injury to itself, to take. The two classes may be, and often are, very different. Transportation has hitherto been regarded as the description of punishment applicable to those offenders the legal quality of whose crimes is the most serious. It may be, but it very often is not, the case that the offenders whose crimes are the most serious are also the offenders whom, with due regard to colonial interests, it is most advisable to transport. Since the discontinuance of transportation on the great scale, this consideration has always produced, and very properly produced, an effect on the actual allotment of punishment. The Judge looks, and can look, but to one test, the legal quality of the particular offence with which the prisoner is charged—to this offence, when proved, he awards the legal quantum of punishment. Whether that punishment shall or shall not be carried out depends, and must depend, on the discretion of the Executive Government, who, in their selection of convicts for transportation, are necessarily ruled, not only by regard to the legal quality of the offence, but to the transportable quality of the offender; in other words, by the consideration, whether, after undergoing the preliminary portion of his sentence here, he is or is not the sort of person who ought to be sent, or with any regard to prudence or propriety can be sent, to Western Australia.

Hence the necessary, but at the same time very objectionable uncertainty in the sentences passed under this law as it now stands. It is mainly with a view to remedy this uncertainty that Government has introduced the Bill for substituting penal servitude as a criminal sentence in lieu of transportation. The principle of the measure is a very simple one—*Omnes sententiae in se minus*. Penal servitude under Sir George Grey's Bill, means penal servitude either abroad or at home. It therefore includes transportation. The sentence passed by the judge will in all cases be a sentence of penal servitude. This sentence is certain to be carried out either abroad or at home. Whether it will be carried out in the one way or the other will depend upon the consideration whether the party sentenced, at the end of his period of preliminary probation in this country, is or is not a fit subject for transportation beyond the seas.

As things stand, the same process of selection is now gone through. Whether a man is transported or not depends, in the actual state of the law, not on the sentence of the Judge, but on the discretion of the Home Secretary, in other words, the Inspectors of the Public Works Prisons. Government has felt, and very properly felt, that to require of the Judges to pass sentences absolutely, which could only be carried out conditionally, was on every account to be deprecated. It has, therefore, released the administrators of the criminal law from this discretionary necessity, by empowering them to pass in all cases a sentence of Penal Servitude—a sentence which is in every case certain to be carried out, but which, when the time for ultimate decision arrives, will be carried out in the discretion of those most competent to form a judgment on the subject (from their intimate acquaintance with the habits of the convict and the capabilities of the home or colonial labour market), either by compulsory employment on public works here or by actual transportation beyond the seas.

This is really all the alteration that Sir George Grey's Bill effects in the present system. The mode of administering, carrying out, and the sentence of penal servitude, whether at home or abroad, is undoubtedly left in a very great degree to the discretion of the Executive. But so it was under the Act of 1853, and so it ought to be under any conceivable system of law, as long as the science of penal discipline is in its present experimental and confessedly imperfect state.

With a Home Office checked and controlled as ours is by the active vigilance of public opinion, and the prompt expression of public sentiment, we desire nothing better than to see it entrusted for a time with all reasonable power of experimenting on the best means of restoring to society those portions of our adult criminals who may be in any way reclaimable, and utilising the labour of the irreclaimable in such a way as to make their punishment self-supporting, without interference with the demand for the free labour of the non-criminal part of the population. We have already more than once indicated the direction in which, according to our view, this experiment should be made. There are great public works of utility and necessity which Government, if once possessed of a mass of convict labour, which it must feed, but need not pay, could be most beneficially employed in executing. Our north-eastern coast, with the voice of many waters, and the wail of many widows and orphans, is crying aloud for harbours of refuge; those vast pontine marshes of the lower Thames still deteriorate, with their undrained miasmas, the improved, but yet unimproved, health of London; Dartmoor, and many other less famous wastes, spread black and bleak their broad leagues of heathy barrenness, waiting for utilising labour, which, without competing with free enterprise, and without tainted toil, shall gradually subvert them to the service of man. The means of employment are abundant. What Government chiefly wants is the power of devoting to useful purposes, at its absolute discretion and for a lengthened term, that servile labour which has been confiscated by crime for the benefit of the community. It is principally because Sir George Grey's Bill tends to realise this very desirable object that we commend our decided approval. We freely admit that Parliament, in return for this concession of power, has a right to full confidence, and we think it on all grounds desirable that Sir George Grey should take the earliest possible opportunity of laying before the Legislature a copy of those regulations by which the authorities of the Home Office propose to carry out the penal discipline which they are thus entrusted to administer.

The exhibition of paintings was opened to-day in the Palais de l'Industrie. A number of persons were waiting outside for the opening of the doors. Among the exhibits the most remarkable was a picture of a currier view are: "The Arrival of Queen Victoria at St. Cloud; the portrait of the Emperor Louis Napoleon on Horseback, by Horace Vernet; that of the Empress, in a riding habit, and another representing her Majesty with the Imperial Prince on her knees; the portrait of Marshal Felsberg, by M. Court; that of Marshal Bugeaux, by Horace Vernet; the landing of the French Army in the East of Africa, by the artist Deshayes; portraits of Admirals Hamelin and Pasovand-Deuchene.

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As things stand, the same process of selection is now gone through. Whether a man is transported or not depends, in the actual state of the law, not on the sentence of the Judge, but on the discretion of the Home Secretary, in other words, the Inspectors of the Public Works Prisons. Government has felt, and very properly felt, that to require of the Judges to pass sentences absolutely, which could only be carried out conditionally, was on every account to be deprecated. It has, therefore, released the administrators of the criminal law from this discretionary necessity, by empowering them to pass in all cases a sentence of Penal Servitude—a sentence which is in every case certain to be carried out, but which, when the time for ultimate decision arrives, will be carried out in the discretion of those most competent to form a judgment on the subject (from their intimate acquaintance with the habits of the convict and the capabilities of the home or colonial labour market), either by compulsory employment on public works here or by actual transportation beyond the seas.

This is really all the alteration that Sir George Grey's Bill effects in the present system. The mode of administering, carrying out, and the sentence of penal servitude, whether at home or abroad, is undoubtedly left in a very great degree to the discretion of the Executive. But so it was under the Act of 1853, and so it ought to be under any conceivable system of law, as long as the science of penal discipline is in its present experimental and confessedly imperfect state.

With a Home Office checked and controlled as ours is by the active vigilance of public opinion, and the prompt expression of public sentiment, we desire nothing better than to see it entrusted for a time with all reasonable power of experimenting on the best means of restoring to society those portions of our adult criminals who may be in any way reclaimable, and utilising the labour of the irreclaimable in such a way as to make their punishment self-supporting, without interference with the demand for the free labour of the non-criminal part of the population. We have already more than once indicated the direction in which, according to our view, this experiment should be made. There are great public works of utility and necessity which Government, if once possessed of a mass of convict labour, which it must feed, but need not pay, could be most beneficially employed in executing. Our north-eastern coast, with the voice of many waters, and the wail of many widows and orphans, is crying aloud for harbours of refuge; those vast pontine marshes of the lower Thames still deteriorate, with their undrained miasmas, the improved, but yet unimproved, health of London; Dartmoor, and many other less famous wastes, spread black and bleak their broad leagues of heathy barrenness, waiting for utilising labour, which, without competing with free enterprise, and without tainted toil, shall gradually subvert them to the service of man. The means of employment are abundant. What Government chiefly wants is the power of devoting to useful purposes, at its absolute discretion and for a lengthened term, that servile labour which has been confiscated by crime for the benefit of the community. It is principally because Sir George Grey's Bill tends to realise this very desirable object that we commend our decided approval. We freely admit that Parliament, in return for this concession of power, has a right to full confidence, and we think it on all grounds desirable that Sir George Grey should take the earliest possible opportunity of laying before the Legislature a copy of those regulations by which the authorities of the Home Office propose to carry out the penal discipline which they are thus entrusted to administer.

The exhibition of paintings was opened to-day in the Palais de l'Industrie. A number of persons were waiting outside for the opening

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